

Year	Age	Sex	Location	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	Stomach contents	Notes
1974	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1975	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1976	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1977	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1978	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1979	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1980	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1981	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1982	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1983	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1984	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1985	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1986	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1987	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1988	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1989	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1990	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1991	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1992	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1993	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1994	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1995	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1996	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1997	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1998	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
1999	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2000	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2001	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2002	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2003	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2004	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2005	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2006	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2007	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2008	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2009	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2010	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2011	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2012	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2013	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2014	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2015	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2016	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2017	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2018	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2019	1	F	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	
2020	1	M	St. Lawrence	100	1.5	empty	

Abstract of Disclosure

A method for solving a wide variety of linear partial differential equations by exploiting the normally undesirable parasitic resistances present in flexible digital switching components. The terminal relationships of these field programmable interconnect devices can be manipulated under program control to directly mimic the nodal relationships defined in finite difference method models of a partial difference equation problem. Adding ADCs/DACs to automate the solution process can extend the method of analog equation solving. It is also possible to segment larger problems using this approach, feeding sections into the device and injecting/capturing voltages as appropriate to produce an overall solution that will eventually converge after a number of presentation / solution sub-cycles.

Figures

Figure 1: A line graph showing the relationship between the number of people in a household and the number of people in a household. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of people in a household' and ranges from 0 to 10. The y-axis is labeled 'Number of people in a household' and ranges from 0 to 10. The graph shows a positive linear relationship, with the line passing through the origin (0,0) and the point (10,10). The line is labeled 'y = x'.